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CIRCULATION
WEEK ENDING APRIL 1st, 1922
11,740

EFFORTS AT SETTLEMENT.

It is impossible to tell what will be accomplished by the efforts of the house labor committee to get the soft coal miners and operators together for a settlement of the strike. Much will depend upon the number interested in such an effort to get together at this time but even though it does not prove successful and other moves become necessary, it seems likely to mark the beginning of an attempt to put an end to the situation which cannot go on forever and which it will be preferable for the public to have settled as soon as possible.

The fact that the operators have failed to keep the terms of their agreement whereby they were to meet for the negotiation of an agreement to succeed the one which expired the first of April does no credit to the operators but rather does it indicate that they are so much opposed to the demands of the miners that they realize that such a meeting would have been useless. That, however, doesn't justify their action.

The situation today is that the coal mines of the country that are unleased are still. Coal production is proceeding in some districts and with the large surplus above ground no shortage will prevail for a few weeks. But it isn't claimed that such production and surplus will meet all needs for any extended period and inasmuch as there must be some move made for a settlement it is well that it should be undertaken at this time. The adjustment at either time is likely to be the same and the quicker it comes the less liable the public will be to a boost in the price.

But it is well to remember in connection with whatever is accomplished by the efforts of the house labor committee that there are the interests of the public as well as those of the operators and miners that are entitled to full consideration. There can be no undue haste in settling which does not properly deal with that. It is not a time for the miners and operators to fix a deal up to suit themselves regardless of what the effect is going to be upon the one who pays for the product of the mines.

THE SUBSIDY PLAN.

Chairman Lasker of the shipping board makes a strong plea in behalf of the ship subsidy legislation which was advocated by the president. He has had an opportunity to study and understand the exact situation of the government-owned merchant marine, as well as that of the American merchant marine which is not under government control. He has of course been required to deal with this shipping problem following the conditions which prevailed during the war.

We have a large fleet of vessels that was constructed at prices far in excess of what could be obtained for them today, but we have nevertheless acquired that which we have long been clamoring for—a merchant marine. Now it remains to be seen whether we are going to throw it all overboard and get back to the conditions which prevailed prior to the war, when we were depending upon the absence of the American flag from the shipping ports of the world, or whether after having obtained what has been so long sought we are going to provide the necessary means of keeping it, or the means whereby it can compete with the shipping of other countries when operated by private capital.

Some of the difficulties faced by American shipping interests are due to the legislation which has been imposed upon them. This legislation makes it impossible for American ships to compete with those of foreign countries for various reasons. There are requirements which are expensive and it hasn't as yet been found that they can be disregarded by the American shippers and still enter into successful competition with the merchant marine of other countries.

But aside from the question of legislative restriction, it seems to be a case of whether this country is going to maintain or discard its merchant marine. According to Chairman Lasker the potency of America on "the seas for the next several generations" will be decided in the disposition by congress of the legislation now proposed by the president for the aid and upbuilding of our merchant marine.

Plainly it is a matter that is deserving of serious thought rather than neglect.

ARMENIA PROTESTS.

When representatives of the Armenian republic make protest to this government against the action that has been taken by the allied foreign ministers looking to a revision of the Sevres treaty, which change Armenia is to be placed under Turkish control, there can be no surprise.

Armenia has been a problem which the European countries have not been able to solve. It has delayed for a time under the hope that the country could be induced to stretch its protective arm out over that region, but it was not a task for this government to assume. It was far out of its sphere of influence and belongs rather to the nations of Europe. Turkey might be the logical protector as far as proximity is concerned, but it has demonstrated its unfitness for anything of the kind. Turkey is responsible for the conditions in Armenia today and to give it a mandate over Turkey would be like putting a fox in the chicken coop to protect the poultry.

In returning Armenia to the control of

Turkey it will mean of course nothing but the resumption of the slaughter which has been practiced upon those people for years before the war and kept up since the war was ended.

There is far more reason for the protest on the part of the Armenian republic against being made subject to Turkish rule than there is for the allied countries to take such action. Armenia presents no slight problem but when it is turned over to the Turks again it looks as if the allies were resorting to the easiest way of disposing of it.

Whatever the allies may believe should be done in the way of changing the Sevres treaty there can be seen no ground for justifying their willingness to allow the Armenians to again be subjected to such outrageous treatment as they have suffered in the past, and nothing else can be expected by leaving them to the mercy of the Turks.

FOR BETTER SERVICE.

According to the decision which has been rendered by the interstate commerce commission, a six to five decision but nevertheless a decision, it is held that some of the railroads paid several million too much for the repair work that was done upon locomotives through placing the work outside their own repair shops. Though the decision declares that the roads paid more than they should it is impossible to consider that point without giving consideration to the situation that prompted it.

It was a case with the railroads in getting the repairs on these engines as it was with the government in getting vessels enough to meet the demands of "ships, ships and more ships." There was anticipated a big increase in the amount of railroad traffic, an increase that would tax the capacity of the motive power if such was at its peak of efficiency. With the locomotives in a bad state of repair it was necessary to get ready for service, the least possible moment. It was preferable in the minds of the railroads to spend whatever extra money might be required to accomplish this than to wait for their shops to accomplish the task and be charged with failure to meet the situation.

Looking at the matter at the present time after it is all over and it is possible to know what the business was that developed the commission by one majority, says the roads spent too much, but they would probably admit that it was an error of judgment that was calculated to better meet the transportation needs of the country. The money was spent to better the service, and the country knows that it needed it.

FLYING ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Once again a flight across the Atlantic is engaging the attention of the people of more than one nation. This is by no means a non-stop flight but in the three or four flights necessary to negotiate the distance from Portugal to Brazil a much greater distance will be covered than was done in the case of either the flight of the NC-4 from Newfoundland to Europe via the Azores, or the non-stop flight of Captain Alcock between Newfoundland and Ireland. Already in the two flights made a greater distance has been covered than in either of the previous two instances and the longest flight between stops remains to be negotiated.

Thus far everything has apparently gone well with the daring aviators. They have covered a thousand miles in each of their flights and are apparently fully cognizant of the danger when the leader admits that the chances of a successful completion of their trip are five to one against them.

That everything has gone well thus far gives encouragement, but the hardest flight lies before them in which they must cover over 300 miles more than they have as yet accomplished on either of the two previous jumps.

It is to their advantage that they are making this effort in a hydro-aeroplane, for while this does not necessarily insure all the protection they might need, as the case of Miss Miami off the Florida coast plainly indicates, it is preferable to a machine that can be expected to sink the minute it strikes the water. Just how much service will be rendered by the Portuguese warship station along their course is problematical. They will be so widely scattered as to be of little use it would seem, while the question of an ample supply of fuel would seem to be of greater importance. Nevertheless while there are those who are willing to take the chances it can be expected that such stunts will be carried out, and in this connection every year is providing the improvements and skill to better deal with such hazardous undertakings.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The cold wave is bound to mean a delay in the arrival of the army of dandelions.

Some people are worried lest the cool spell will make it necessary to have the spring fever all over again.

People who allowed fires to go out two weeks previous to this date last year understand how a warm April saves coal.

If congress continues to defy the budget system it might not be a bad idea to let General Dawes give it a piece of his mind.

When Henry Ford's railroad shows a deficit it must mean of course that the automobile industry has experienced lack business.

Now that someone thinks he has discovered a fundamental error in the Einstein theory have we got to go all through that again?

The man on the corner says: Disagreeable weather cannot be avoided but it is possible to walk away from disagreeable individuals.

The Hungarians cannot do anything in the way of providing reparations, but some of them have all that is needed to restore a Hapsburg to the throne.

When they get to shouting political speeches from one corner of the country to the other by radio there'll not be much chance of heckling the speakers.

It is none too early to get a cleanup campaign started for it takes time both before and after to get those interested who need to put forth the greatest efforts.

When it is declared the coal strike is going to be to a finish, and it is also said that there is no excuse for an increase in the price it is time to do some thinking for yourself.

The public debt declined a third of a billion in March, which will doubtless be a great surprise to those who are trying to spend money faster than it can be received.

WOMAN'S ADDED CHARMS

"I think it's a perfectly gorgeous idea!" cried the girl who prides herself upon being up to date. "I'm going to get some right away." "Then farwell, forever," the little prairie flower, the square-jawed young man informed her. "Abalona, if you love me, don't!"

"She's as good as bought them already," coarsely muttered Abalona's almost cousin. "Don't you know any better than to oppose her? Being in the family as I am, I know all her little ways."

"I might just as well have eyebrows and eyelashes that I apply when I put on my complexion," argued Abalona. "None of you men thinks of objecting to a little powder and rouge these days, the protect of our faces from goodness knows what germs! After you are accustomed to these new eye adornments you won't think anything of them! You'll be coming home with shocked with the news that you've just met Vachena down the street and she had forgotten to put on her eyelashes and was walking right out in public in the most brazen way. I'm for anything that makes me more beautiful!"

"We couldn't stand any increase in that respect," the square-jawed young man told her fondly. "What's the matter with the lashes and brows you've already got? They seem pretty dead-ly!"

"Oh, thank you, Angus," said the up-to-date girl, "but I can't seem to quell my curiosity about what might transpire if a little length and thickness were added to them."

FAMOUS MEN.

ROBERT BROWNING

The Brownings present practically the only instances in literature where the husband and wife gained an equal prominence. Robert Browning reached the good old age of seventy-seven, with faculties unimpaired to the very end, while Elizabeth Browning only attained the age of fifty-five. The married life of these brilliant poets was singularly happy and their mutual influence is clearly seen in their verse. Both had attained fame before they were married, for when Elizabeth Barrett became Mrs. Browning she was forty years of age, while her husband was six years her junior.

Browning began writing at a very early age, and it is noted that by the time he was twelve he had produced enough poems to form a volume. As to precocity, Robert Browning was equaled by Elizabeth Barrett, who before she was eleven years of age had composed an epic poem, "The Battle of Marathon" which was a remarkable composition for one of her age.

Robert Browning continued to write until the year of his death. He was seventy-one years of age when his book of narrative poems, under the title of "Anno Domini," appeared. "Patriarch's Fancies" appeared a year later and at the age of seventy-five he wrote "Parleying With Certain People of Importance in Their Day," the characters serving as mouthpieces for the poet's opinions on literary, artistic and philosophical questions. In the same year he wrote "Asolando," which was published in London on the day of his death.

At the time of his death Browning was living in Venice. The winter previous to his death gave serious apprehensions to his friends. One severe cold followed another, but he had made light of them and went about his ordinary avocations. His son had bought the Resonance palace, in Venice, and thither went the poet, thinking the mild air of the Adriatic would be invigorating to him. The palace was to be his last home. He reached Venice on November 1 and was full of satisfaction at his son's new home.

Here the proofs of his last volume, "Asolando," reached him. The title, derived from a fanciful word, whose invention he imputed to Queen Cornelia's secretary "Asolando," to "disport in the open air, amuse oneself at random." For a time the place seemed beneficial to his health. He met a physician at dinner and, half jokingly, he held out his wrist to his new acquaintance, who, on feeling it, knew that his confidence was ill founded.

Late in the month he returned from his customary walk on the Lido with a cold, which speedily became bronchitis. On December 1 he consented to see his son's doctor. The bronchial trouble was largely overcome, but symptoms of heart failure followed. He had looked forward to years more of activity, but on the last evening he was aware of his condition. That very day, in London, "Asolando" with its strikingly appropriate "Epilogue" was published.

A message came across the wires as to its very favorable reception, evidenced both by reviews and demand for copies of the book. The sick man was able to receive the news and to take pleasure in it. At 10 o'clock on the night of December 12, "in about" in his son's words, "pain or suffering" other than that of weakness or weariness, he passed away.

When all was over the place of burial had to be decided. Florence seemed to his family most desirable, but it was finally arranged, through a proposal of Dean Bradley, that he should be laid to rest in Westminster Abbey. On the last day of the year, amid a great and reverent assemblage of Robert Browning's countrymen, with the spiritual presence of his wife, suggested by the chanting of her beautiful stanzas, "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey received one poet more.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Mrs. Edward Stafford, who is to unveil the memorial to the late Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary in the Arlington National Cemetery today, is the only daughter of the North Pole discoverer. In 1826, when Peary was a boy, his father was killed in a battle with the Indians. Peary's mother was a Quaker and she was very religious. She was a very good mother and she was very kind to her children. She was a very good mother and she was very kind to her children. She was a very good mother and she was very kind to her children.

HELPED HER MOTHER WONDERFULLY

In these days of "flu," coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, it is well to know that every year there are new bottles of Foley's Honey and Tar than of any other cough medicine. Mrs. S. L. Hunt, 515 W. 1st St., Chicago, writes: "Foley's Honey and Tar relieved me of a hacking cough, tickling in the throat and chest, and I am now well. It is helping my mother wonderfully. Thank you very much for your medicine. Mrs. S. L. Hunt."

"Why, all my whole life," she continued, "I've longed to have people say my silky lashes curtained my cheeks when I modestly cast my eyes downward. When that happens in a book it certainly stirs things up among the male population. The entire bunch goes crazy about the girl and marriage comes, autos, yachts and duels are showered at her feet."

"You'd have a swell time with any of those things!" the up-to-date girl confessed earnestly. "These girls who let their hair grow as nature intended look like the dickens, because you just can't do a thing with straight hair except twist it up into a tight knob and show your ears. The human ear was never intended for the public. I should be interred with the family skeleton and nothing said about it. I am just as sure as anything that my friend Lucinda bought some of those lashes in Paris. She explained their amazing growth by saying she took special treatment for them, but I am positive they came in a box and everybody has raved about her eyes ever since her return."

"Why don't you ask her, if she's a friend of yours?" inquired the square-jawed young man. "I think that Lucinda looks very artificial and made up."

"If you saw a real natural girl you'd run like a rabbit," argued Abalona. "The specimen is so extinct that you wouldn't recognize it. Lucinda wouldn't tell me if she did for it even if she is my friend. A girl has some rights, you know, and inquiring where she got her special ammunition is barred. It isn't done. I am positive that a monument will be raised by popular subscription among grateful women to the man who invented these new things."

"There isn't a girl alive who hasn't spent hours looking in the glass and sighing over how much better looking she would be if only she had heavier, longer eyelashes and perfectly marked brows. Thing of the loveliest removed from her heart when all she has to do is to send around a box of dark-brown plucked brows No. 9 and lashes to match, only the longer and the more. If you feel that you look all right you can be so much happier."

"They'd come off," argued the almost cousin morosely. "No man wants to turn to his fair companion on a vacation trip when the speed is around forty and fifty and as she smiles girlishly up at him have her left row of eyelashes hit him in the teeth! It would abolish romance. Supposing I were saying to you in a low, intense tone, 'Abalona, I love you madly and wish you for my bride,' and just then your right eyebrow should tremble and float away on the gentle zephyr just zephyring around our garden seat! Neither of us could keep our mind on the subject in hand."

"Let me catch you saying anything like that to Abalona," the square-jawed young man broke in darkly. "Something will happen. You're one of the family anyhow and it wouldn't be right."

"But I am very much moved," the almost cousin informed him coldly. "And I guess I have just as much right to say anybody and nobody dares contradict me!"

"Gracious!" cried the fair Abalona in considerable alarm, getting up. "I seem to be doing quite well without any new eyebrows and lashes, don't I? Let's all go look at the roses and the little pansies! I think it's time!"

—Chicago News.

Today's Anniversaries

- 1528—Albrecht Durer, the great German painter, who was the first to bring the art of engraving to any degree of perfection, died. Born May 21, 1471.
- 1789—Congress counted the votes electing Washington as president and John Adams as vice president.
- 1841—The foundations of the Mormon temple were laid at Nauvoo, Ill.
- 1856—The constitution of the new State of Deseret was established by a people's convention in Salt Lake City.
- 1862—Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, celebrated Confederate commander, killed in battle of Pittsburg Landing (Shiloh). Born

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- 1872—The Netherlands formally transferred to England all the Dutch possessions on the coast of Guinea.
- 1897—A decree abolishing slavery was issued by the sultan of Zanzibar.
- 1903—Dedication of the Indiana monuments on the battlefield of Shiloh.

Today's Birthdays

- Justice William Renwick Riddell, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, born in Northumberland County, Ont., 70 years ago today.
- Most Rev. Austin Dowling, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul born in New York City, 54 years ago today.
- Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, U. S. N., chief of staff of the Atlantic fleet, born in Ireland County, N. C., 66 years ago today.
- Maj. Gen. Daniel C. Shanks, U. S. A., in command of the Fourth Army Corps Area, born at Salem, Va., 61 years ago today.
- Dr. Charles L. Beach, president of Connecticut Agricultural College, born at Whitewater, Wis., 56 years ago today.

Stories That Recall Others

- Glove and Dignity Lost
He is a very dignified and precise young man. His greatest pride is his ability to use the king's correctly and well at all times. The other evening he went to a picture theatre.
- As he was leaving he found that one of his gloves was gone. Returning to the seat in which he sat he failed to find the glove. Fixing his austere eye on the occupants of the other seat in the row he inquired: "Is there a glove under any of your feet?"
- And his dignity dropped to zero as he fled down the long aisle to the audience's accompaniment of laughter that greeted a young woman—one of those who show gum, wear bobbed hair and flaunting gaudy

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tops," said one.

"Our church reaches to the sky," he retorted the other.

"Oh, but the steeple on our church reaches clear above the sky and punctured a hole through heaven," exclaimed the first boy and that closed the argument.

"The appellation 'Hub of the Universe' was bestowed by Oliver Wendell Holmes on the Massachusetts statehouse, and afterward it was extended to mean the city of Boston. The allusion is, of course, to the hub of a wheel, to which the spokes are subservient. The extract from 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' is 'Boston statehouse is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man if you had the fire of all creation straightened out for a crowbar.'"

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